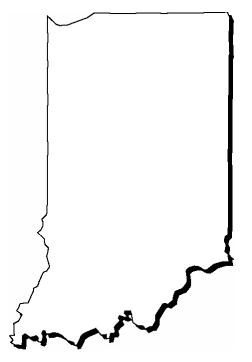


Literacy by Design Grade 3

correlated to the

Indiana Academic Standards English/Language Arts, Grade 3





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correlated to the

Indiana Academic Standards English/Language Arts Grade 3

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
1. READIN	G: Word Recognition, Fluency, and Vocabulary Development	
Decoding ar	nd Word Recognition	
3.1.1	Know and use more difficult word families (-ight) when reading unfamiliar words.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 60-61, 67, 189, 201 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 56, 57, 60
3.1.2	Read words with several syllables.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 9, 22-23, 42-43, 56-57, 78-79, 92-93, 112-113, 126-127, 148-149, 162-163, 182-183, 196-197, 218-219, 232-233, 252-253, 266-267 Volume 2: 308-309, 364-365, 412-413, 434-435, 482-483, 504-505, 556-557, 563 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 518, 520, 522 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68, 73, 78, 83, 88, 93, 98, 103, 108, 113, 118

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
3.1.3	Read aloud grade-level-appropriate literary and informational texts fluently and accurately and with appropriate timing, change in voice, and expression.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 24-25, 28-32, 82-83, 86-90, 98-102, 116-117, 202-206, 234-235, 268-269 Volume 2: 298-299, 302-305, 344-345, 372-376, 380-382, 398-399, 414-415, 442- 446, 450-451, 484-485, 488-492, 520-521, 554-555 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 16, 48, 82, 114, 148, 180, 214, 246, 280, 378, 412, 444, 510 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 64, 69, 74, 79, 84, 89, 94, 99, 104, 109, 114, 119, 124, 129, 134, 139, 144, 149, 154, 159, 164, 169, 174, 179, 184, 189, 194, 199, 204, 209, 214, 219, 224, 229, 234, 239, 244, 249, 254, 259, 264, 269, 274, 279, 284, 289, 294, 299, 304, 309, 314, 319 Essential Resource Guide 43, 44, 88, 89
Vocabulary	 and Concept Development	
3.1.4	Determine the meanings of words using knowledge of synonyms (words with the same meaning), antonyms (words with opposite meanings), homophones (words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings), and homographs (words that are spelled the same but have different meanings). Example: Understand that words, such as <i>fair</i> and <i>fare</i> , are said the same way but have different meanings. Know the difference between two meanings of the word <i>lead</i> when used in sentences, such as "The pencil has <i>lead</i> in it" and "I will <i>lead</i> the way."	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 225, 231, 258-259, 265 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 206, 212, 214, 238, 244 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 161, 241, 281, 286 Essential Resource Guide 47, 48, 61, 62
3.1.5	Demonstrate knowledge of grade-level-appropriate words to speak specifically about different issues.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 22-23, 42-43, 56-57, 92-93, 112-113, 126-127, 148-149, 162-163, 182-183, 196-197, 218-219, 232-233, 252-253, 266-267 Volume 2: 294-295, 308-309, 328-329, 342-343, 364-365, 378-379, 398-399, 412-413, 434-435, 468-469, 504-505, 518-519, 538-539 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 14, 24, 26, 28, 40, 48, 56, 80, 84, 90, 114, 122, 146, 172, 178, 206, 212, 238, 244, 254, 262, 278, 288, 310, 376, 386, 410, 442, 476, 508 Essential Resource Guide 39, 40, 104, 105, 137, 138, 149, 150

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
3.1.6	Use sentence and word context to find the meaning of unknown words.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 22-23, 42-43, 56-57, 78-79, 92-93, 112-113, 126-127, 148-149, 162-163, 182-183, 196-197, 218-219, 220-221, 232-233, 236-237, 252-253, 266-267, 277
		Volume 2: 328-329, 342-343, 364-365, 378-379, 398-399, 412-413, 434-435, 468-469, 482-483, 504-505, 518-519, 538-539, 552-553
		Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 210, 260
		Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 298
		Essential Resource Guide 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 84, 85
3.1.7	Use a dictionary to learn the meaning and pronunciation of unknown words.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 211 Volume 2: 334-335, 341, 567
		Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 304
3.1.8	Use knowledge of prefixes (word parts added at the beginning of words such as <i>un-</i> , <i>pre-</i>) and suffixes (word parts added at the end of words such as <i>-er</i> , <i>-ful</i> , <i>-less</i>) to determine the meaning of words.	Sourcebooks Volume 2: 383, 389, 404-405, 411, 416-417, 423, 486-487, 493, 510-511, 517, 522-523, 529
		Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 354, 356, 358, 370, 376, 378, 380, 386, 388, 390, 452, 454, 456, 458, 470, 476, 478, 480, 482, 486, 488, 490
		Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 161, 176, 191, 196, 201, 256, 261, 291, 316
3.1.9	Identify more difficult multiple-meaning words (such as <i>puzzle</i> or <i>fire</i>).	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 236-237, 243
		Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 222, 224, 226
		Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 161, 241

Descriptor	Citations		
2. READING: Comprehension and Analysis of Nonfiction and Informational Text			
Structural Features of Informational and Technical Materials			
Use titles, tables of contents, chapter headings, a glossary, or an index to locate information in text.	Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 115		
	Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 20, 25, 60, 30, 34–35, 39–40, 69–70, 75, 80, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 140, 150, 154–155, 160, 180, 189–190, 194–195, 200, 230, 235, 240, 269–270, 280, 310		
	Essential Resource Guide 41, 42, 86, 87, 106, 107		
Identify text that uses sequence or other logical order (alphabetical, time, categorical).	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 68-69, 164-165, 208-209, 278-279 Volume 2: 354-355 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide		
	227, 443 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 39, 69, 73, 74–75, 78, 99, 143,158, 159, 313, 318		
Grade-Level-Appropriate Nonfiction and Informational Text			
Ask questions and support answers by connecting prior knowledge with literal information from the text. Example: When reading informational materials about science topics or social science subjects, compare what is read to background knowledge about the subject.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 21, 44-45, 91, 207, 208-209 Volume 2: 366-367 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 8, 14, 18, 40, 48, 58, 74, 84, 116, 140, 150, 206, 226, 258, 272, 282, 290, 324, 338, 348, 390, 404, 414, 470, 480, 510, 522		
	Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 3, 43, 53, 98, 163, 168, 218, 223 Essential Resource Guide 53, 54, 124, 125		
	Grade-Level-Appropriate Nonfiction and Informational Text Ask questions and support answers by connecting prior knowledge with literal information from the text. Example: When reading informational materials about science topics or social science subjects, compare what is read to background knowledge about the		

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
3.2.3	Show understanding by identifying answers in the text. Example: After generating a question about information in a text, skim and scan the remaining text to find the answer to the question.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 45, 68-69, 80-81, 90-91, 138-139, 156-157 Volume 2: 296-297, 319, 353, 436-437, 447
		Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 142, 208
		$ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\textbf{Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide}} \\ 19-20, 24-25, 29-30, 34-35, 39-40, 59-60, 64-65, 69-70, 74-75, 79-80, 99-100, \\ 104-105, 109-110, 114-115, 119-120, 139-140, 144-145, 149-150, 154-155, 159-160, 179-180, 184-185, 189-190, 194-195, 199-200, 219-220, 224-225, 229-230, 234-235, 239-240, 259-260, 264-265, 269-270, 274-275, 279-280, 299-300, 304-305, 309-310, 314-315, 319-320 \end{array} $
3.2.4	Recall major points in the text and make and revise predictions about what is read. Example: Listen and view Steve Jenkins' book <i>Actual Size</i> ; discuss his examples representing the physical dimensions of various animals and their habitats. Also discuss the artistic methods Jenkins used to represent the animals.	Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320
3.2.5	Distinguish the main idea and supporting details in expository (informational) text. Example: Read an informational text, such as <i>Volcano: The Eruption and Healing of Mount St. Helen's</i> by Patricia Lauber, and make a chart listing the main ideas from the text and the details that support them.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 68-69 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 303
		Essential Resource Guide 33, 34, 49, 50, 117, 118
3.2.6	Locate appropriate and significant information from the text, including problems and solutions. Example: Identify the problem faced by a character in a book, such as A Gift for Tia Rosa by Karen T. Taha, and explain how the character solved his or her problem. Identify how problems can form the motivations for new discoveries or inventions by reading informational texts about famous inventors, scientists, or explorers, such as Thomas Edison or Jonas Salk.	Volume 1: 150-151 Volume 2: 296-297, 307, 353, 400-401, 411 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 10, 11, 278, 284 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide
		189–190, 269–270 <u>Essential Resource Guide</u> 14, 15, 16, 119, 120, 121

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
3.2.7	Follow simple multiple-step written instructions.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 84, 270 Volume 2: 322-323, 488-492 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 320
3.2.8	Distinguish between cause and effect and between fact and opinion in informational text.	Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 209 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 23, 63, 143, 318
	G: Comprehension and Analysis of Literary Text	
	eatures of Literature	
3.3.1	Recognize different common genres (types) of literature, such as poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. Example: Look at the same topic, such as cranes, and see how it is shown differently in various forms of literature, such as the poem "On the Run" by Douglas Florian, the play The Crane Wife by Sumiko Yagawa, Anne Laurin's fictional book Perfect Crane, and the nonfiction counting book Counting Cranes by Mary Beth Owens.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 24-25, 28-32, 46-47, 58-59, 68-69, 82-83, 86-90, 94-95, 98-99, 120-129, 138-139, 152-153, 186-187, 226-230, 256-257 Volume 2: 298-299, 332-333, 336-340, 402-403, 418-422, 424-425, 454-458, 472-473, 508-509, 536-537, 558-562 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 17, 49, 83, 115, 149, 158, 181, 215, 247, 281, 313, 347, 379, 413, 445, 479, 511 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 43, 64-65, 79-80, 83-85, 94-95, 104-105, 133, 134-135, 204, 254-255, 294-295 Essential Resource Guide 17, 18, 35, 36, 63, 64, 98, 122, 123, 133, 134, 141, 142
Analysis of C	 Grade-Level-Appropriate Literary Text	
3.3.2	Comprehend basic plots of classic fairy tales, myths, folktales, legends, and fables from around the world. Example: Read and discuss the plots of the folktales from around the world that explain why animals are the way they are, such as Why Mosquitoes Buzz in People's Ears retold by Verna Aardema or How the Leopard Got Its Spots by Justine and Ron Fontes. Plot each story onto a story map.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 50-54, 250-251 Volume 2: 438-439, 466-467, 524-528, Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 43, 49-50, 54-55, 83, 95, 125, 129-130, 134-135, 170, 205, 245, 255, 288 Essential Resource Guide 23, 24, 128, 129
3.3.3	Determine what characters are like by what they say or do and by how the author or illustrator portrays them. Example: Discuss and write about the comical aspects of the motorcycle-riding mouse, Ralph S. Mouse, the main character in Beverly Cleary's book by the same name.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 104-105 Volume 2: 321, 460-461, 470-471, 551 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 45, 50, 85, 90, 209–210, 215, 285, 295

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
3.3.4	Determine the theme or author's message in fiction and nonfiction text. Example: Look at the admirable qualities in Abraham Lincoln as shown in both the fictional story <i>More Than Halfway There</i> , by Janet Halliday Ervin, and the nonfiction biography <i>Abe Lincoln's Hat</i> , by Martha Brenner.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 104-105 Volume 2: 330-331, 551, 564-565 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 94–95, 168
3.3.5	Does It Sound Like to You? by Marc Robinson, in which the author discusses the words that various languages use for such sounds as a dog's bark, a train's whistle, and water dripping.	Volume 1: 128-129, 198-199
3.3.6	Identify the speaker or narrator in a selection. Example: Read a book, such as <i>Class Clown</i> by Johanna Hurwitz or <i>Dinner at Aunt Connie's House</i> by Faith Ringgold, and identify who is telling the story. Share examples from the story for how the reader can tell that it is told by that character.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 35 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 24–25, 144–145
3.3.7		Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 94 Essential Resource Guide 65, 66, 67, 108, 109, 110, 130, 131, 132

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
3.3.8	Identify the problem and solutions in a story.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 33, 34-35, 104-105 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 273 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 20, 150
4. WRITIN	G: Processes and Features	
Organization	n and Focus	
3.4.1	Find ideas for writing stories and descriptions in conversations with others; in books, magazines, or school textbooks; or on the Internet.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 67, 70-71, 106-107, 140-141, 176-177, 210-211, 280-281 Volume 2: 322-323, 356-357, 392-393, 426-427, 462-463, 496-497, 532-533, 564-565 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 9, 41, 107, 141, 173, 207, 239, 273, 305, 339, 371, 405, 437, 471, 503
3.4.2	Discuss ideas for writing, use diagrams and charts to develop ideas, and make a list or notebook of ideas.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 36, 70, 106, 176, 210, 246 Volume 2: 322, 356, 392, 426, 462, 497, 532, 564 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 15, 47, 75, 113, 147, 179, 213, 245, 279, 311, 345, 377, 477, 509
3.4.3	Create single paragraphs with topic sentences and simple supporting facts and details.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 70, 140-141, 176-177, 280 Volume 2: 322, 426 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 51, 115, 181, 511 Essential Resource Guide 33, 34

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
3.4.9	Organize related ideas together within a paragraph to maintain a consistent focus.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 36-37, 106-107, 140-141, 210-211 Volume 2: 426-427, 566-567 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 19, 85, 117, 249, 379
Research Pr	rocess and Technology	
3.4.4	Use various reference materials (such as a dictionary, thesaurus, atlas, encyclopedia, and online resources).	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 37, 70, 140-141, 211, 281 Volume 2: 334-335, 341, 357, 426, 497, 533, 567 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 41, 107, 249, 304, 310, 312, 523 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 39
3.4.5	Use a computer to draft, revise, and publish writing.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 71, 141, 281 Volume 2: 323, 357, 393, 427, 463, 497, 533, 567 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 97, 163, 229, 327, 459 Essential Resource Guide 3, 4, 25, 26, 76, 77
Evaluation 6	and Revision	
3.4.6	Review, evaluate, and revise writing for meaning and clarity	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 37, 70, 107, 141, 177, 211, 247, 281 Volume 2: 323, 357, 393, 427, 463, 497, 533, 567 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 25, 27, 57, 59, 91, 123, 125, 157, 191, 223, 255, 289, 321, 355, 387, 421, 455, 487, 519
3.4.7	Proofread one's own writing, as well as that of others, using an editing checklist or list of rules.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 37, 71, 107, 141, 211, 247, 281 Volume 2: 323, 357, 393, 427, 463, 497, 533, 567 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 31, 63, 97, 129, 163, 195, 229, 261, 295, 327, 361, 393, 427, 459, 493, 525
3.4.8	Revise writing for others to read, improving the focus and progression of ideas.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 37, 70-71, 141, 177, 281 Volume 2: 323, 393, 463, 533, 567 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 25, 157, 227, 497, 357, 389, 457, 489

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
5. WRITIN	G: Applications (Different Types of Writing and Their Characteristics)	
3.5.1	Write narratives that: • provide a context within which an action takes place. • include details to develop the plot. Example: Write a story based on an article in a magazine, such as <i>Cricket</i> or <i>Stone Soup</i> , about what life was like 100 years ago.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 36-37, 106-107, 246-247 Volume 2: 322-323, 392-393 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 17, 83, 207, 273, 339, 437, 471 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 5 Essential Resource Guide 98, 99, 141, 142
3.5.2	Write descriptive pieces about people, places, things, or experiences that: • develop a unified main idea. • use details to support the main idea. Example: Write a description for how to make a model boat. Include clear enough directions so that a classmate can make the model. Write a description of a favorite place using clear details so that the reader can picture the place and understand why it is a favorite place.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 36-37, 61, 155, 176-177, 280-281 Volume 2: 356-357, 532-533 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 17, 305 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 10 Essential Resource Guide 35, 122, 123
3.5.6	Write persuasive pieces that ask for an action or response. Example: Write a persuasive letter to your family asking for your favorite foods on a special occasion, such as your birthday or a holiday.	Sourcebooks Volume 2: 566-567 Essential Resource Guide 133, 134, 139, 140, 164, 165

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
3.5.3	Write personal, persuasive, and formal letters, thank-you notes, and invitations that: • show awareness of the knowledge and interests of the audience. • establish a purpose and context. • include the date, proper salutation, body, closing, and signature. Example: Write a letter to a pen pal in another country describing your family, school, and town and asking the pen pal questions about himself or herself. Write an invitation asking an adult to come to speak in the classroom. Write a persuasive letter to your family asking for your favorite foods on your birthday.	Sourcebooks Volume 2: 566-567 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 503 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 145, 200, 245
3.5.4	Use varied word choices to make writing interesting. Example: Write stories using varied words, such as <i>cried</i> , <i>yelled</i> , or <i>whispered</i> instead of <i>said</i> .	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 176-177, 246-247 Volume 2: 393, 427, 463, 496, 532 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 113, 123, 125, 149, 321 Essential Resource Guide 47, 48, 61, 62
3.5.5	Write for different purposes and to a specific audience or person. Example: Write an article about the library at your school. Include a list of ways that students use the library.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 70-71, 97, 103, 119, 131, 280-281 Volume 2: 322-323, 532-533, 566-567 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 107, 313
3.5.7	Write responses to literature that: demonstrate an understanding of what is read. support statements with evidence from the text. Example: Write a description of a favorite character in a book. Include examples from the book to show why this character is such a favorite.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 55, 67, 125, 137 Volume 2: 462-463 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 405 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
Research Ap	pplication	
3.5.8	 Write or deliver a research report that has been developed using a systematic research process (defines the topic, gathers information, determines credibility, reports findings) and that: uses a variety of sources (books, technology, pictures, charts, tables of contents, diagrams) and documents sources (titles and authors). organizes information by categorizing it into more than one category (such as living and nonliving, hot and cold) or includes information gained through observation. Example: After making observations and completing research at the library, write a report that describes things found in nature and things that are found outside of nature. 	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 70-71, 140-141 Volume 2: 426-427 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 107, 371, 393 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 305
6. WRITIN	G: English Language Conventions	
Handwriting	,	
3.6.1	Write legibly in cursive, leaving space between letters in a word, words in a sentence, and words and the edges of the paper.	N/A
Sentence Str	ructure	
3.6.2	Write correctly complete sentences of statement, command, question, or exclamation, with final punctuation. Declarative: This tastes very good. Imperative: Please take your seats. Interrogative: Are we there yet? Exclamatory: It's a home run!	Volume 1: 107, 141, 177 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 16, 95, 117, 127, 215, 226, 238 Essential Resource Guide 27, 28, 29, 30, 90, 91
Grammar		
3.6.3	Identify and use subjects and verbs that are in agreement (we are instead of we is).	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 37, 281 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 29 Essential Resource Guide 11, 12, 13
3.6.4	Identify and use past (he danced), present (he dances), and future (he will dance) verb tenses properly in writing.	Sourcebooks Volume 2: 497 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 150, 156, 314, 447, 449

Standard	Descriptor	Citations			
3.6.5	Identify and correctly use pronouns (<i>it</i> , <i>him</i> , <i>her</i>), adjectives (<i>brown eyes</i> , <i>two younger sisters</i>), compound nouns (<i>summertime</i> , <i>snowflakes</i>), and articles (<i>a</i> , <i>an</i> , <i>the</i>) in writing.	Sourcebooks Volume 2: 370-371, 393, 452-453, 459 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 140, 206, 216, 258, 282, 292, 293, 317, 338, 344, 346, 348, 359, 381, 420, 422, 424, 470, 512			
Punctuation					
3.6.6	Use commas in dates (August 15, 2001), locations (Fort Wayne, Indiana), and addresses (431 Coral Way, Miami, FL), and for items in a series (football, basketball, soccer, and tennis).	Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 161, 196, 351 Essential Resource Guide 37, 38, 59, 60, 168, 169			
Capitalizatio	Capitalization				
3.6.7	Capitalize correctly geographical names, holidays, historical periods, and special events (We always celebrate the Fourth of July by gathering at Mounds State Park in Anderson, Indiana.)	Sourcebooks Volume 2: 313, 357, 463, 533 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 325, 425, 491			
Spelling					
3.6.8	Spell correctly one-syllable words that have blends (walk, play, blend), contractions (isn't, can't), compounds, common spelling patterns (qu-; changing win to winning; changing the ending of a word from -y to -ies to make a plural, such as cherry/cherries), and common homophones (words that sound the same but have different spellings, such as hair/hare).	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 48-49, 54-55, 66-67, 118-119, 130-131, 188-189, 200-201, 258-259, 270-271 Volume 2: 440-441, 447, 544-545, 551 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 40, 46, 48, 50, 56, 58-59, 60, 106, 112, 122, 124, 140, 172, 178, 188, 190, 238, 244, 258, 285, 404, 410, 412, 502, 508, 514 Essential Resource Guide 96, 97, 151, 152			
3.6.9	Arrange words in alphabetical order. Example: Given a list of words, such as apple, grapefruit, cherry, banana, pineapple, and peach, put them into correct alphabetical order: apple, banana, cherry, grapefruit, peach, and pineapple.	Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 39,69			

Standard	Descriptor	Citations				
	7. LISTENING AND SPEAKING: Skills, Strategies, and Applications					
Comprehen	Comprehension					
3.7.1	Retell, paraphrase, and explain what a speaker has said.	Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 108, 238				
3.7.2	Connect and relate experiences and ideas to those of a speaker.	N/A				
3.7.3	Answer questions completely and appropriately.	Essential Resource Guide 21, 55, 56, 78, 79, 102, 103				
3.7.4	Identify the musical elements of literary language, such as rhymes, repeated sounds, and instances of onomatopoeia (naming something by using a sound associated with it, such as <i>hiss</i> or <i>buzz</i>).	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 58-59, 94-95, 128-129, 152-153, 234-235 Volume 2: 310-311, 414-415, 450-451, 482-483, 520-521, 554-555 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 92-93, 163, 388				
3.7.15	Follow three- and four-step oral directions.	N/A				
Organizatio	on and Delivery of Oral Communication					
3.7.5	Organize ideas chronologically (in the order that they happened) or around major points of information.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 70-71 Volume 2: 496-497 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 20, 40, 55, 85, 100, 150, 185, 190, 195, 305, 310 Essential Resource Guide 7				
3.7.6	Provide a beginning, a middle, and an end to oral presentations, including details that develop a central idea.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 246-247 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 40, 55, 85, 100, 150, 185, 190, 305, 310 Essential Resource Guide 18				

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
3.7.7	Use clear and specific vocabulary to communicate ideas and establish the tone.	Sourcebooks Volume 2: 496-497 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide
3.7.8	Clarify and enhance oral presentations through the use of appropriate props, including objects, pictures, and charts.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 71, 246-247 Volume 2: 356-357, 392-393 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 129, 163, 327, 459 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 35, 85, 100, 150, 165, 190, 260, 305 Essential Resource Guide 111, 112
3.7.9	Read prose and poetry aloud with fluency, rhythm, and timing, using appropriate changes in the tone of voice to emphasize important passages of the text being read.	Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 16, 33, 48, 82, 99, 114, 148, 163, 180, 214, 246, 280, 378, 412, 444, 510 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 10, 15, 90, 95, 125, 130, 170, 175, 245, 285, 295 Essential Resource Guide 43, 44, 88, 89
Analysis and	Evaluation of Oral and Media Communications	
3.7.10	Compare ideas and points of view expressed in broadcast and print media or on the Internet.	N/A
3.7.11	Distinguish between the speaker's opinions and verifiable facts.	N/A
3.7.16	Evaluate different evidence (facts, statistics, quotes, testimonials) used to support claims.	N/A

Standard	Descriptor	Citations
Speaking Ap	plications	
3.7.12	Make brief narrative presentations that: provide a context for an event that is the subject of the presentation. provide insight into why the selected event should be of interest to the audience. include well-chosen details to develop characters, setting, and plot that has a beginning, middle, and end.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 246-247 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 55, 145, 185, 250 Essential Resource Guide 7, 8, 143, 144, 153, 154
3.7.13	Plan and present dramatic interpretations of experiences, stories, poems, or plays.	Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 10, 15, 90, 95, 125, 130, 170, 175, 245, 285, 295, 320
3.7.14	Make descriptive presentations that use concrete sensory details to set forth and support unified impressions of people, places, things, or experiences.	Sourcebooks Volume 1: 21 Comprehensive Teacher's Guide 229 Small Group Reading Teacher's Guide 15, 55, 100, 150, 185, 190, 295, 310, 315